

Miscellaneous Notes

1. DOBSON'S LONG-TONGUED FRUIT BAT, *EONYCTERIS SPELAEA* (DOBSON), FROM KUMAON HILLS, U.P.: AN ADDITION TO THE CHIROPTERAN FAUNA OF INDIA

Dobson's long-tongued fruit bat, *Eonycteris spelaea* is the only species of the genus *Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873 recorded from Oriental region. It was first recorded from Farm Caves at Moulmein, Burma by Dobson (1871) (cited by Blanford 1891). The distribution range of the species includes Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines (Blanford 1891; Ellerman & Morrison-Scott 1951). It has not so far been recorded from India and the records cited below are new for the country.

During a recent tour of the Kumaon Hills, U.P. in connection with a survey of haematophagous arthropods, 4 males and 3 females of a bat species identified as *Eonycteris spelaea* were trapped in Japanese mist nets. Skins of 3 males and 1 female and skulls of 2 males and 1 female were preserved for confirmation of the identification. The identification was confirmed at the Bombay Natural History Society, by comparing with the authentically identified material of the species. Dr. G. Topal of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, visiting scientist at the Bombay Natural History Society, kindly helped in confirming the identity of the species. Many thanks are due to him.

All the specimens were trapped in mist nets set up near banana plantations. Detailed collection data are as follows: 2 males from Dugada, Naini Tal District, on 25 February 1967, skins of both and skull of one specimen preserved; 1 male and 1 female from Dharchula, Pithoragarh District, on 17 and 18 March 1967 respectively, skin of the male preserved; 1 male, 1 juvenile female from Kotera, near Dharchula, Pithoragarh District, on 19 March 1967, skull of the male preserved; and 1 pregnant female from Aatkhet near Thal, Pithoragarh District, on 30 March 1967, skin and skull preserved.

Average measurements in millimetres, taken from preserved skin and skulls mentioned above are as follows:

	♂	♀
Head and body ..	126	123
Tail ..	8.6	8
Ear from orifice ..	16.5	16
Forearm ..	69.0	67
Total length of skull ..	35.25	34
Zygomatic breadth ..	20.5	20

VIRUS RESEARCH CENTRE,¹

POONA,

August 17, 1967.

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REFERENCES

- BLANFORD, W. T. (1891): The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Mammalia Vol. 2. Taylor & Francis. London.
- ELLERMAN, J. R. & MORRISON-SCOTT, T. C. S. (1951): Checklist of Palearctic and Indian Mammals, 1758 to 1946. British Museum (Natural History). London.

2. OCCURRENCE OF THE BROWN BEAR, *URSUS ARCTOS* LINNAEUS, IN BHUTAN

On being asked if the Brown Bear, as opposed to the Himalayan Black Bear, was found in Bhutan, the King of that country recently informed me that he himself shot a Brown Bear in northern Bhutan north of Bumthang in 1945. The skin was not available for examining or photographing, but I see no reason to disbelieve the source of my information as there could surely be no confusion by an experienced sportsman between the Brown Bear and the Himalayan Black Bear.

The range of the Brown Bear is given by Ellerman & Morrison-Scott's CHECKLIST as Kashmir and Punjab (now Himachal Pradesh) so far as the Indian subcontinent is concerned, and by Prater's BOOK OF INDIAN ANIMALS as 'the north-western and central Himalayas'. It may

¹ The Virus Research Centre is jointly maintained by the Indian Council of Medical Research and The Rockefeller Foundation. The Centre also receives a grant (3×4307) of PL 480 Funds from the National Institutes of Health, USPHS, through the Indian Council of Medical Research.